

VERY COMPLICATED.

The Speakership Contest is now More Tangled than Ever.

MR. WILSON'S CHANCES IMPROVE

As a Result of Mr. Springer's Unexpected Show of Strength.

MR. MILLS'S FAILURE TO BREAK

The Column of the Illinoisan Weakens His own Position, and There is now Talk of a Compromise on the West Virginian--Mr. Shively, Who Manipulates the Indiana Delegation, Makes a Shrewd Move and Crisp's Stock Goes up a Notch or Two--Mills Isn't out of the Woods Yet--An Awkward Situation which Indicates that Some Bad Blood will be Exhibited Before the Fight is Finished.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.--There has been little change in the speakership fight since last night. The five candidates--Mills, Crisp, McMillan, Springer and Hatch--all remain in the field yet. The last three hold the balance of power, but there is no likelihood that either can under any condition of circumstances hold his followers together for many ballots. The Springer and Hatch men are ready to disintegrate at any time they can help their second choice, Mills or Crisp. It is believed that Mills will have three-fifths of the support of Hatch and Springer and fully half of those of McMillan. It looks as though there would not be much difference between the strength of Mills on the first ballot if present conditions remain unchanged, but every step taken to break the following of Hatch and Springer, the free traders from the west, will injure to the benefit of Mills.

Colonel Jones, editor of the St. Louis Republic, is here and has sown seed for the dissolution of the Hatch vote. It is to go largely to Mills, for whom Jones is working. Hatch and Jones had a breezy interview this morning, in which the former had "words to say" to the editor for interference with his state delegation. Jones thinks Hatch is frittering away the influence of the state delegation, and in which thought he is probably right.

WILSON'S CHANCES.

The Mills people having failed to break Springer's column, there was a rumor in circulation to-night to the effect that the Mills people were discussing the advisability of presenting W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, as a compromise candidate.

The contest is quite spirited and considerable feeling is being engendered. The headquarters of the various candidates are open nearly all night. There continues to be offered any amount of money on Mills against the field, showing the trend of public opinion as to who will win. The contest is largely one between Mills and Cleveland on one side for free trade, and Crisp and Hill on the other for free coinage. If Mills is elected there will be a tariff bill framed and a tariff issue formulated for the Democrats next year. If Crisp is chosen free coinage is to be pushed to the front.

AN AWKWARD DISPUTE.

An awkward dispute has arisen to mar the serenity of the contest, and it is possible some bad feeling may be engendered before it can be amicably adjusted. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who is the chairman of the caucus, is not expected in the city until to-morrow evening and the formal call for the caucus has not been issued. It has been generally reported that the caucus would be held at 2 p. m. Saturday, and this seems to please all the candidates except Mr. Mills. That gentleman this morning declared that 7:30 p. m. Saturday should be the hour named. In case the candidates are unable to agree upon the hour for the caucus, Mr. Holman will probably be wired for a decision, or Messrs. Wilson and Blanchard, the secretaries of the caucus, be called upon to settle the dispute.

If there is a defection serious enough to give hope to either Mr. Mills or Mr. Crisp in the ranks of Messrs. Springer, McMillan or Hatch, it was not this evening apparent. Each of the three minor candidates is quite as steadfast as ever in his determination to stay to the finish, and among the followers of Messrs. Springer and McMillan there is even an apparent feeling of cheerfulness and encouragement over the outlook. At one time to-day there was every indication of a gradual disintegration of the forces of Mr. Springer. The Iowa delegation, apprehensive of the election of Mr. Crisp on the first ballot, held a meeting, and shortly afterwards Mr. Hayes announced that his colleagues had decided to drop Mr. Springer on the first ballot and support Mr. Mills in case the election of Mr. Crisp seemed imminent.

"If you are not to go to Mr. Mills until you are convinced that otherwise Mr. Crisp's election will result upon the first ballot, I am quite content," said Mr. Springer, "because neither Mr. Crisp nor any other man will be elected upon the first ballot." Thus the matter rested, with Mr. Springer acquiescent and the Iowa congressmen hesitating. For a time it seemed as if the Iowa delegation held the key to the situation. There seemed no likelihood of defection in the ranks of Messrs. McMillan or Hatch, and the break from the Springer camp, if made at all, was to be initiated by the Hawkeye men.

UNEXPECTED.

Just here the unexpected occurred. The threatened move of the Iowa congressmen was checked, not by the Illinois delegation and not by Mr. Springer, but by the little Indiana delegation of Springer men, led by Mr. Shively. These four gentlemen held a meeting, and at its conclusion Mr. Shively announced to the Iowa delegation that their desertion of Mr. Springer would be the signal for his Indiana followers to cast their vote solidly for Mr. Crisp, who was their second choice,

should Mr. Springer's chances be rendered hopeless. This announcement was a thunder clap to the Iowa delegation. It meant that the action which they proposed to take as a means of defeating Mr. Crisp would be the signal for a counter-movement which would give Mr. Crisp four more votes, a significant concession to a man whose strength is already conceded by his opponents to be above the danger line. During the afternoon Mr. Hayes held an extended conference with Mr. Mills, but at its conclusion he had for the first time during the contest subsided into the non-committal. "We are prepared," said he, "to take the responsibility of being the first men to desert Mr. Springer. Our present intentions are to remain true to him until the end, unless the break is first led by some of his other friends."

This is interpreted to mean that Messrs. Fithian, Foran, Newberry and Wike must first desert to the candidate from Texas. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in ascertaining the complexion of the Wisconsin delegation, and a good deal of missionary work is directed toward that other. The Alabama delegation will meet to-night or to-morrow night and the Michigan delegation to-morrow forenoon. An effort will be made to unite each of these delegations, Alabama on Crisp and Michigan on Springer.

The arrival of Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, this afternoon was the occasion of a pleasing reception, which, for a time, caused the Democrats to forget the asperities of the speakership contest.

THE CAUCUS CALLED.

This evening General Palmer visited Mr. Springer's headquarters at the National hotel, where he was received by a large number of his party friends. After dinner a party favoring the meeting of the caucus at 2 p. m. Saturday was circulated among the candidates for their signatures. It was not long before all of them had affixed their names. Mr. Mills being the first to sign. The paper was then sent to Representative Holman, of Indiana, the chairman of the caucus, who reached the city late this afternoon. He subsequently issued the formal caucus call for 2 p. m. of Saturday, December 5.

Mr. Holman was asked this evening who was his candidate for speaker. He replied that he was not committed as yet to any one, but he would make up his mind soon.

Mr. Hatch to-night read a dispatch dated New York and signed by J. C. Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., and W. P. Allen, of Pittsfield, Mass., as follows:

"The farmers of the nation, by their independent action, contributed to the great majority of Democrats in the present House. You have stood as their representative for years, and we trust your colleagues may honor you, themselves and the agriculturalists in your selection as speaker."

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

Endorse HARRY to Succeed Scott on the National Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.--The executive committee of the Democratic state central committee, of Pennsylvania, met to-night for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of filling the vacancy in the national committee, caused by the death of William L. Scott. Ex-Sheriff Charles H. Krumbhaar, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "WHEREAS, the rules governing the Democratic organization of Pennsylvania, make no provision for the election of a member of the national committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the chairman of the state central committee is hereby instructed to call a meeting of the state committee at the city of Harrisburg at least two weeks before the next meeting of the Democratic national committee, unless said committee should sooner meet, for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Wm. L. Scott, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before it."

Mr. James Healy, of Schuylkill county, offered a resolution endorsing the candidacy of State Chairman Kerr for the clerkship of the house of representatives, which was unanimously adopted. It is stated that of the eleven members of the committee present, nine expressed themselves in favor of William F. HARRY for the other vacancy in the national committee.

THE TIN PLATE SCHEDULE.

The Treasury Department's Bill as to What Plates Come Under the Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.--An importing firm of Philadelphia recently made the following inquiries of the Treasury department in regard to paragraph 143 of schedule C of the tariff act, relating to tin plate: "What is understood by being produced in the United States? Will the tin and terne plates be American if made from imported black plate, or must the black plate be of American make? If the latter, will the black plate be American if rolled from imported bars or billets? Again, must such plates be coated with American tin and American lead to be American tin plates and American terne plates?"

In reply Acting Secretary Spaulding informed the firm that the department holds that imported black plates dipped in this country for the purpose of making tin and terne plates are included within the paragraph referred to. Black plates rolled from imported bars or billets should be similarly classified. There is no provision of law, he says, restricting the manufacturers to the use of American tin.

Wasn't Killed by Indians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.--A telegram was received at the war department this afternoon from General Brooke saying that there has been no Indian disturbances in Arizona so far as he is able to learn, and that the coroner's inquest in the case of McDaniel showed that he was killed by white men and not Indians.

Mr. Field's Condition.

New York, Dec. 2.--About 1 o'clock this afternoon, Dr. Ches. Lindley said Mr. Field was somewhat better and that he might recover, but if he did he would never be the same man again.

A Steamer Ashore.

New York, Dec. 3.--The Mallory line steamer "Concho," which started for Galveston this afternoon, is ashore off Governor's Island.

EARL RUSSELL'S STORY.

He Denies all the Allegations Made by his Wife.

ENGLAND'S SOCIETY SCANDAL

Grows More Interesting--Roberts on the Stand--The Earl says he did not Treat Lady Russell Cruelly, and the Cat Story is Untrue--The Populace Hoot the Disgraced Nobleman--Sir Charles Russell in Behalf of the Defendant--The Testimony Yesterday. Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Dec. 3.--The interest in the great Russell sensation case shows not the least sign of abatement. On the contrary it may be said that on this, the third day of the proceedings, the general public displays more avidity to learn all the details of this sad expose of the life of one of Great Britain's most noble peers. On all sides comparisons are made between the present holder of the title of Earl Russell and his great ancestor Lord John and later Earl Russell, whose work in behalf of Great Britain and the British people, is a matter of history. It is needless to add that these comparisons do not redound to the credit of the successor of the great English statesman. The feeling entertained for Earl Russell by the lower classes was amply evidenced by his treatment as he left the law courts yesterday when the mob hooted at him and some of the more hot-headed tried to strike him. Though the members of his own class have not been carried as far as this, there is no denying the fact that the gentlemen and ladies in the aristocratic circle in which the earl belongs, look with contempt and disgust upon the noble earl.

The usual crowd sought admission to the court room this morning. As soon as the court was declared open Sir Charles Russell arose and continued his presentation of the earl. Sir Charles ridiculed the idea that Earl Russell had kept a pistol convenient for the purpose of shooting his wife. The quarrel between the earl and countess, which occurred at the Albermarle hotel at the time they came up to London to attend the levee, was due not to the earl's compelling the countess to act as a valet to him, as the countess had testified, but to the fact that the earl had refused to allow his wife to go to the Ascot races in the company of a man with whom he had every ground to forbid his wife associating. Immediately on the conclusion of Sir Charles Russell's address he called the first witness for the prosecution. The witness was Professor Roberts, the mathematical master at Bath, who was in the habit of staying frequently at the residence of Earl Russell.

ROBERTS ON THE STAND.

Professor Roberts entered the witness box, and, in reply to questions put to him by Sir Charles Russell, testified that he was friendly with the earl at college. He afterward became acquainted with the Scott family. After the marriage of the earl and Lady Mabel Scott, he visited them at their home. He had sung with the countess and had thought her a charming hostess. The witness made a very emphatic denial of the actions imputed to him by the countess in relation to the earl.

At the conclusion of Prof. Roberts's testimony the court took a recess, and upon reassembling Earl Russell took the stand and testified in his own behalf.

THE EARL DENIES.

It was not true that he made her turn out her pockets and took away from her what money she had. She got £5 in pocket money the same day from him. The earl denied the countess's statement that upon the occasion when he had written a letter to his solicitor complaining about her extravagance he had treated her in a most brutal manner. He did not then shake her by the shoulders. She wanted a copy of the letter and tried to seize it. She did get the letter, but he caught her by the wrists and took it away from her. She then boxed his ears. Sir Charles Russell drew from the earl his version of the bedroom incident, when the countess was found nude and in a faint on the floor, as testified to by her maid. The earl said that after he and his wife had retired he declared that he would not go to Lady Salisbury's, owing to the refusal of the countess to go to Amberly Cottage, the earl's residence at Maidenhead, in Berkshire. The countess got out of bed and fainted on the floor. When she came to he said: "How are you, darling?"

She replied "Don't you dare call me darling," and then threw a soap dish at him and made for him with a poker. She threatened to throw herself out of a window if he remained in the room with her.

DIDN'T TEASE CATS.

The earl declared that the statements made by the countess that he left her and went to Professor Roberts's bedroom were absolutely false. There was not the slightest reason to suggest any impropriety between himself and Professor Roberts. Once when his wife was hysterical he had held her wrists to prevent her from tearing her dressing jacket to pieces. On returning to the Albermarle Hotel from the levee he had rebuked the countess because she had lunched with a divorcee, who very well deserved to be divorced.

The earl admitted that he had once used the word "barren" in conversation with his wife, but he had only used it in fun. He denied the cruelty to cats that had been attributed to him, instead of being cruel to the animals he was fond of them. He had tossed a cat into the air playfully but had not thrown against the ceiling until he had almost killed it. The witness had never told his wife to plead the "infant act," and by this means avoid paying her debts. On the contrary he himself agreed to pay her bills.

The earl admitted that he had been intimate with a girl named Williams. He had ruined her. This intimacy continued until within a short time of his engagement to Lady Mabel Scott. The girl brought an action against him for breach of promise of marriage. He paid her 500 pounds down and was to pay her 1 pound a week. He is still paying her this latter sum. The countess objected to his re-engaging a man servant named Moyle, but he persisted in

his determination to take him back into his employ, saying that Moyle was a good servant and was in no way connected with the Williams girl. Sir Edward Clark now went on a new tack. He started by asking:

WHY HE LEFT COLLEGE.

"When did you leave Oxford?" The Earl--In May, 1885.

Sir Edward--Had you been there a full college course?

The Earl--No.

Sir Edward--Were you "sent down?" The Earl--I was.

Sir Edward--What was the complaint against you?

The Earl--That I had written an improper letter.

Sir Edward--To a man or a woman?

The Earl--To a man I suppose. I never saw the letter and never heard what was in it.

Sir Edward--Do you mean to say you were "sent down" on a complaint of which you had no details?

The Earl--I never knew of any of the details. My college was Balliol. I left England for a time and went to America for seven months. I supposed the circumstances connected with my leaving college were known to my relations.

Sir Edward announced that he was through with the witness, and Sir Charles Russell then proceeded to re-examine him. In reply to the questions put to him by his counsel, Earl Russell stated that Dr. Jowett was master of Balliol College while he was there. Having demanded, but being refused an examination into the charge made against him in connection with the alleged improper letter, the witness had taken his name off the books of the college. Since leaving Balliol, Dr. Jowett invited him to visit him there, and Dr. Jowett came to his wedding. Before his marriage he told his fiancée's mother that he had been "sent down" from Oxford and the nature of the charge against him. He did not tell his future wife because her mother requested him not to do so.

LIMITED HER CIGARETTES.

When questioned, the earl stated that he did not think his wife's health or nerves had suffered during her married life. Her ailments were caused by unaccustomed restraints. At this point Sir Edward Clark, representing the countess, asked the witness to give an instance of unaccustomed restraint. The earl replied that one instance was his limiting his wife to six cigarettes a day.

The witness declared that he was not unduly anxious to have a son. He denied that he had ever sworn at his wife or called her a brute or a beast. He was much annoyed shortly after his marriage by learning that many of the countess's debts were unpaid. Once a milliner came to the house and created a bother. The countess came to witness and asked him to get her out "for God sake," adding "she's screaming in the hall and I cannot get rid of her."

The earl stated that he had never kept his wife up in the night making up his accounts. Once the countess had told him she was sorry she had married him. This closed the direct examination, and Sir Charles Russell handed the witness over to his colleague, Sir Edward Clarke, for cross-examination.

The earl's testimony had been so spicy that the people in the court room anticipated much enjoyment from the ordeal he was about to undergo at the hands of Sir Edward.

A SHAMEFUL QUESTION.

Among the first questions put to the earl was one which caused the audience to prick up their ears. He referred to the earl's conduct before his marriage, and in reply the earl admitted that before his marriage he had seduced servants, but he said he had told Lady Mabel Scott, his fiancée, all the circumstances and she found that no reason to discard him. At this point the court adjourned.

During the progress of the trial a large crowd of roughs had gathered outside the law courts, and a regular mob surrounded the entrance, waiting for the earl to appear. Much horse play was indulged in by the crowd and had they got an opportunity to get hold of the earl he would no doubt have been a most unwilling participant in their sport. He had been warned, however, of the reception the mob prepared to give him and when the court adjourned he made his way from the room and left the building by a side door. The crowd outside, when they learned that the earl had escaped them, were highly indignant that they had missed the opportunity to let him have a practical illustration of their feeling for him.

THE SHIPPING DINNER.

Chairman Hill Pays a Graceful Compliment to the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 3.--The inaugural dinner of the shipping exchange was given last evening. W. B. Hill, of the Allan line, presiding. There was 150 persons present, including representatives of many prominent lines and other shipping interests. A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring it desirable, in the interests of the shipping community of London, that a shipping exchange be forthwith established. Toasts were proposed to the health of the queen, the Prince of Wales and the President of the United States. In proposing the last mentioned toast the chairman said: "The President of the United States rules over a powerful and energetic people--over more English speaking people than are ruled over by Queen Victoria. We have all received from the United States and from America consuls ever attentive to our interests. We must love our dear cousins across the water, and should stand shoulder to shoulder and whip creation."

Gas Explosion at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Dec. 3.--There was an explosion of gas in the new underground railway beneath Anderson Cross in this city to-day. The force of the explosion was so great that the street was blown up, compelling a suspension of traffic. Six persons were injured by the explosion. Immediately after the explosion flames burst forth from the portion of the street below where the explosion occurred and a force of firemen were summoned to quench them.

Will Have Women Labor Commissioners.

LONDON, Dec. 3.--The London royal labor commission has decided it to be desirable that two women be appointed sub-commissioners, to be assigned the duty of inquiring into the duty of women's labor. Factory Inspector Hen-

derson testified that when he visited America he had found factory arrangements to be superior to what was furnished in England. The buildings were more comfortable and better ventilated and the arrangements such that there was less danger of accidents. He did not attribute the superior conditions in America to legislation, but rather to the high sense of dignity that he had found among American workmen--a feeling that had no counterpart among English workmen.

CHINESE SITUATION.

The Charge D'Affaires at Paris is Convinced that the Government Can Crush the Rebellion.

PARIS, Dec. 3.--The situation in China is attracting great attention in political circles in all the European capitals. This is not only due to the fact that several of the powers have made demands on the Chinese regarding the treatment of their respective subjects in that country which the present situation prevents being settled, but because of the extreme importance attached to the reports that England has come to an understanding with China by which mutual aid will be rendered in the event of certain contingencies.

The *Exclair* to-day publishes an interview with the Chinese charge d'affaires here. The representative of the Chinese government held optimistic views regarding the situation of affairs in China and expresses the most implicit confidence that the government will have no occasion to take any extreme measures to suppress an attempt at a general uprising. The charge d'affaires declared that the news of late received from China regarding the disturbances in several parts of the country, particularly in the north, is greatly exaggerated. The fears expressed that the rebels in the north might push on their march past the great wall and reach and invest the city of Peking are calmly brushed aside by the charge d'affaires, who says that instead of the government staking its existence on a decisive battle with the insurgents it would only be necessary for the imperial troops to show themselves in battle array to so frighten the rebels as to cause them to flee. The charge d'affaires further said that he was not aware that any power had asked explanations from China.

OUTBREAK OF BRIGANDS

In China--The Report Confirmed by the British Minister.

LONDON, Dec. 3.--Sir John Walsham, British minister to China, in a telegram to the foreign office, confirms the report of an outbreak of brigands, assisted by a secret association, west of Jehol and beyond the great fall. The minister says:

"Possibly the insurgents have also been joined by Chinese Mohammedans from Mongolia. It is reported that two or three important towns have been captured and that hundreds of natives have been massacred. There is no reason to believe that any Europeans have been killed. The 6,000 picked troops which the government has despatched to the scene ought to be able to quell the rising. No credit should be given to sensational stories set afloat. There is one British embassy at Tien Tsen and another has ascended the Yang-Tse-Kiang to Ichang. This region is quiet."

Battles in China.

LONDON, Dec. 3.--A dispatch from Peking says: "The Chinese government has received an official report from Brigadier General Nieh, commanding the troops in the Kinchow district, announcing that he engaged and defeated the rebels on November 27 and 28, killing their leader and 600 men. The general commanding the imperial forces at Jehol also announces a successful engagement with the rebels."

Burned in a Drink Shop.

LONDON, Dec. 3.--A dispatch from Sunderland states that a fire occurred in a drink shop to-day which resulted in the death of three men. The flames, fed by the best spirits in the place, burned with the most intense heat and spread with frightful rapidity. When found the bodies were burned out of all semblance of humanity.

Dom Pedro's Condition.

PARIS, Dec. 3.--The condition of Dom Pedro, the deposed Emperor of Brazil, who is ill at the hotel Bedford with chills and diabetes, has improved and his physicians, Drs. Charcot and Bonchard, believed that all danger is past.

Five Workmen Killed.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.--Eight kilns in a "brique" factory at Kupperhammer, near Halle, exploded to-day. Five workmen were killed and a number injured. Six of the injured are in a critical condition.

To Aid Starving Russians.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.--The *Kreuz Zeitung* announces that the German court will promote bazars and concerts to raise relief funds for the famine-stricken people of Russia.

Austria Lets in Our Pork.

VIENNA, Dec. 3.--A formal announcement will be made to-morrow of the removal of the prohibition on American pork.

Secretary Foster Ill.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.--Surgeon General Hamilton, of the United States Marine Hospital left hurriedly for Washington last night on the receipt of a telegram asking for his services to attend Secretary Foster. The secretary has been ill for some time, but from all reports his ailment was not considered serious.

A Private Bank Fails.

LONDON, Dec. 3.--The private bank of M. N. Wills has assigned to T. G. Mallow for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities are placed at about \$38,000, while the assets are placed at \$60,000. Inability to get money from any source caused the collapse.

Governor Campbell Improving.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 3.--Governor Campbell, who returned from Chicago yesterday suffering from a severe attack of grip, is still under care of his physician, but is reported as slightly improved to-day.

RIVAL COKE WORKERS.

A new Organization Causes a Sensation in Labor Circles.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS

Likely to Have an Interesting Conflict on their Hands--The Federated Brotherhood of Coke Workers of America Started--Disgruntled Members of the Old Order Said to be Seeking Revenge--Some Lively Times Expected.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3.--The announcement from Scottsdale of the formation of a new coke workers' organization created more than ordinary interest in Pittsburgh labor circles. The latest move of the cokers is considered a significant one, inasmuch as it will conflict with the United Mine Workers, which for years has had the controlling power of that district. As outlined in a telegram from Scottsdale, the new organization is to be known as the Federated Brotherhood of Coke Workers of America, and will have at its head Robert D. Kerfoot, ex-Master Workman of the Connellsville region.

It is generally believed that the disgruntled members of the United Mine Workers are seeking revenge. The disastrous result of the recent strike caused thousands of coke workers to lapse in their dues to the United Mine Workers and there has since been a general feeling of discontent.

Among labor leaders the opinion prevails that the new organization will divide the 20,000 cokers and lively times will follow.

Miners Strike in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Dec. 3.--Word reached here this morning that the men employed in the Standard, Fall Branch and Wool Dredges mines, near Newnan and Jellico, have gone on strike. The miners claim that the screen or sieves now in use defraud them of a large amount in wages on account of their big meshes. They also demand that all the coal shall be weighed at the mouth of the mine, asserting that they have heretofore been wronged by the weighmaster. Reports indicate that the men will insist on complete acquiescence to their demands. As yet no disturbance or violence is reported.

A TERRIBLE WRECK.

Three Men Killed and Seven Badly Injured on the Reading Road.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3.--The 4 o'clock train from New York on the Reading railway, collided with a construction train at Pennington this afternoon and made a terrible wreck.

Frederick McLaughlin, of Philadelphia; Michael Maloney, of Trenton, and Thomas Fitzpatrick, of Philadelphia, the crew of the gravel train, were all killed. All were unmarried.

Seven others were injured more or less. They are Charles Wilson, of Germantown; Frank Rodriguez, of Philadelphia; Isaac Marique, of Philadelphia; Dr. A. H. Dick, of Trenton; Charles Druidine, of Philadelphia; Oscar Tessner, of Philadelphia, and John Ward, of Trenton.

Rodriguez was engineer of the express and was probably fatally injured. Tessner was the fireman, and was seriously injured. The dead were brought to the morgue here. The injured were removed to their homes.

The express had the right of way. The construction train was slow in getting to the switch. The engine of the express train and the smoking car were thrown from the track down a steep embankment.

The engineer and fireman jumped from the caboose and saved their lives. Doctors Hart and Wellin, of Pennington, attended the wounded.

THE SPRING GARDEN BANK.

President Harrison's Letter to the Councils of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 3.--Mayor Stewart to-day transmitted to councils the following reply of the secretary to President Harrison to the mayor's letter of November 23, requesting permission for the experts of the investigating committee of councils to examine the books and papers of the Spring Garden Bank:

"The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, with the accompanying resolutions of the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia with the transcript of the proceedings of the sub-committee, and to say that it has had his attention. The matter is so purely under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the President would, with reluctance, interfere, but he will call the matter to the attention of the secretary when he recovers from his present indisposition. The President is just now too busy with the necessary preparations for the assembling of congress to make a personal examination into the matter."

The action of councils in passing a resolution requesting the mayor to write to the President and ask permission for the experts to go into the Spring Garden Bank was prompted by the refusal of Secretary of the Treasury Foster to acquiesce in such request made by councils committee investigating the city deposits in the Keystone and Spring Garden Banks.

PNEUMATIC TUBES

Are the Thing--Must be Made an Adjunct to Our Postal System.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.--The Electric club gave a reception to-night in this city. E. Rosewater, editor of the *Omaha Bee*, spoke on "The Government Telegraphs of Europe."

During his speaking Mr. Rosewater said "Our postal system cannot attain its full measure of usefulness until the electric telegraph and long distance telephone have been made an integral part of our postal facilities with the pneumatic tube post as an adjunct."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Increasing cloudiness and rain, brisk and high winds; slight change in temperature.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by G. SCHNEIDER, draughtsman, Opera House corner.

7 a. m. 38 3 p. m. 59

9 a. m. 42 7 p. m. 62

4 m. 50 10 p. m. 65

Weather--Cloudy.